

Guildford Rural District



ANNUAL REPORT


— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

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Guildford Rural District Council

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

***MARGARET A. POLLOCK, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.**

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

***I. H. C. MORTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.**
(from April 1st, 1963).

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer:

†P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer:

†G. W. C. CASSIDY, M.A.P.H.I

Public Health Inspectors:

K. G. FREEMAN (Housing).

†R. B. BROWN, M.A.P.H.I. (Movable Dwellings).

†J. H. CROTTY, M.A.P.H.I.

†A. E. ROBINSON.

†R. D. U. GRAHAM (from August 1st).

Cleansing Inspector:

A. H. SMITH, M.I.W.H.S.

Assistant Rodent Officer:

C. E. BLANDFORD.

Health Department:

Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk: C. B. STUART.

Miss D. L. MONK (from May 27th).

Public Health Inspector's Department:

W. F. A. JOHNSTONE.

Mrs. D. S. PATRICK.

Mrs. K. M. ROGERS.

Mrs. I. SWIFT.

Miss J. MITCHELL (from February 11th).

*** Also acts in similar capacity for the Farnham Urban District.**

† R.S.H. Certificate in Meat and Other Foods.

Public Health Department,
Millmead House,
Guildford.

June, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the Guildford Rural
District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Guildford Rural District for the year 1963, which is prepared as instructed by the Ministry of Health.

The Guildford Rural District is an extensive area of just under 60,000 acres, consisting of many villages set in pleasant woodland surroundings. It is a favoured and sought-after place in which to live. That it is also a healthy place in which to live is shown by the Vital Statistics. The Birth Rate for 1963 (19.70 per 1,000) is once again higher, and the Corrected Death Rate (10.06 per 1,000) lower than that of England and Wales as a whole. The population has shown an increase this year of about 3,000, and this upward tendency will continue with the increase in the number of births and migration into the District.

The main causes of death were once again Heart and Circulatory Disease, Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System, Bronchitis and Cancer. Among other disturbing causes of death were 9 by suicide. At inquests a history of mental stress was revealed in all cases. Perhaps we should all find more time in the rush of modern life to listen with sympathy to our neighbours' problems and help if we can.

The higher level of Dysentery evident all over the country for the past 10 years once again prevailed. No serious illness occurred, but much work was required in checking food-handlers and schoolchildren. Similarly care was taken in checking persons returning to this country from Zermatt, where Typhoid was present during the month of March.

Health Propaganda was maintained at a high level. During 1963 the value of hygienic handling of food was emphasised to combat Food Poisoning. The theme, as always, was "Please Wash Your Hands" before handling food. This cannot be repeated too often. The co-operation given by food traders is much appreciated.

The campaign to discourage children from taking up the smoking habit was assisted by the visits of the Mobile Unit from the Central Council for Health Education.

There was a high rate of absenteeism from work during the first quarter of the year. Part of this was due to Influenza and part

no doubt to the impossible road conditions during the unusually severe arctic winter when air temperatures remained at 10° F. below freezing point, dropping at times as low as 5° F.—27 degrees of frost.

Much attention was given to the needs of the elderly. I would like to thank the Welfare Officers, Hospital Almoners and Voluntary Organisations for the valuable help given during the year in assisting with aged persons. The number of such persons, especially those living alone, is increasing. The Guildford Rural District Council, mindful of their needs, have plans under way to build two further blocks of accommodation with a Warden in residence, at Effingham and Albury, on similar lines to Primrose Court, Ash, which was opened in 1960.

Such self-contained accommodation, where the elderly live in their own flats, but can call on the services of the Warden in an emergency, makes for greater happiness of the old folk, as it preserves their independence and helps to prevent or delay admission to hospital.

The Tillingbourne Valley Mobile Physiotherapy Unit continues to give an excellent service to the aged in their own homes in 13 scattered rural villages, bringing relief from pain and at the same time providing social contact with the outside world. This service is absolutely essential. Often such persons live in isolated rural cottages. The mobile van is maintained by voluntary subscriptions, and is staffed by a qualified Physiotherapist. The mobile service is necessary because of a gap in the National Health Service, which only offers treatment to persons who can be brought to the Hospital Physiotherapist. Many aged persons are unable to leave their homes, being so incapacitated. Many are too frail to undertake the long journey to hospital and back. The fatigue involved would undo any benefit received. The fees of a private Physiotherapist are beyond the means of patients referred to the mobile van. In spite of this the Minister of Health would not permit this Council to make a grant to the Service. In the meantime the Service is financed entirely by voluntary donations. It is hoped soon to extend the area covered, employing a second Physiotherapist and equipping a second van.

Turning to the Sanitary Services, progress towards the ideal of bringing main drainage to all parts of the rural area was made. A detailed survey of the District was undertaken, and careful consideration given to a Main Drainage Priority Programme for all districts not yet sewered.

I would like to thank the Chief Officers for their co-operation, and the staff of the Public Health Department for their excellent work during the year.

My thanks are again due to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their interest and consideration.

To my colleagues in General Practice, my special thanks are due for their continued co-operation and interest in all aspects of preventive medicine.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

MARGARET POLLOCK,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	1963	1962
Area in Acres	59,649	59,649
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)...	58,600	55,830
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books (at 1st April following year) ...	17,230	17,035
Rateable Value (at 1st April following year) ...	£2,472,198	£2,378,086
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (actual) ...	£10,143	£9,608
Number of Live Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	1,112	1,011
Birth-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	19.32	18.18
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	19.70	18.54
Number of Still Births	9	12
Number of Deaths	536	532
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	9.15	9.53
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	10.06	10.29
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	576	479
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	17	22
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	15.28	20.77
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth	Nil	Nil
Death-Rates, per 1,000 population, from:		
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.05	0.07
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	0.02	0.02
Cancer	1.89	2.00
Heart and Circulatory diseases	3.48	3.23
Influenza	0.10	0.08
Pneumonia	0.53	0.62
Bronchitis	0.51	0.38
Other diseases of respiratory system	0.07	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	0.04	0.02
Nephritis and Nephrosis	0.10	0.02

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births:

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,112
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.98

Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births ... 4.5%

Still Births:

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.09

Total Live and Still Births ... 1,121

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) ... 17

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	15.28
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	13.16
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	62.5

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... 12.17

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ... 3.81

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ... 18.09

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES

The following Table shows the birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1962 and 1963.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Deaths (Including Abortion) per 1,000 total (live and still) births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Guildford R.D. Crude	19.32	18.18	9.15	9.53	15.28	20.77	Nil	Nil
Comp.	19.70	18.54	10.06	10.29	—	—	—	—
England and Wales	18.2	18.0	12.2	11.9	20.9	21.4	0.28*	0.33

* This is our own approximation based on national figures up to 30th September, 1963 (no later information available).

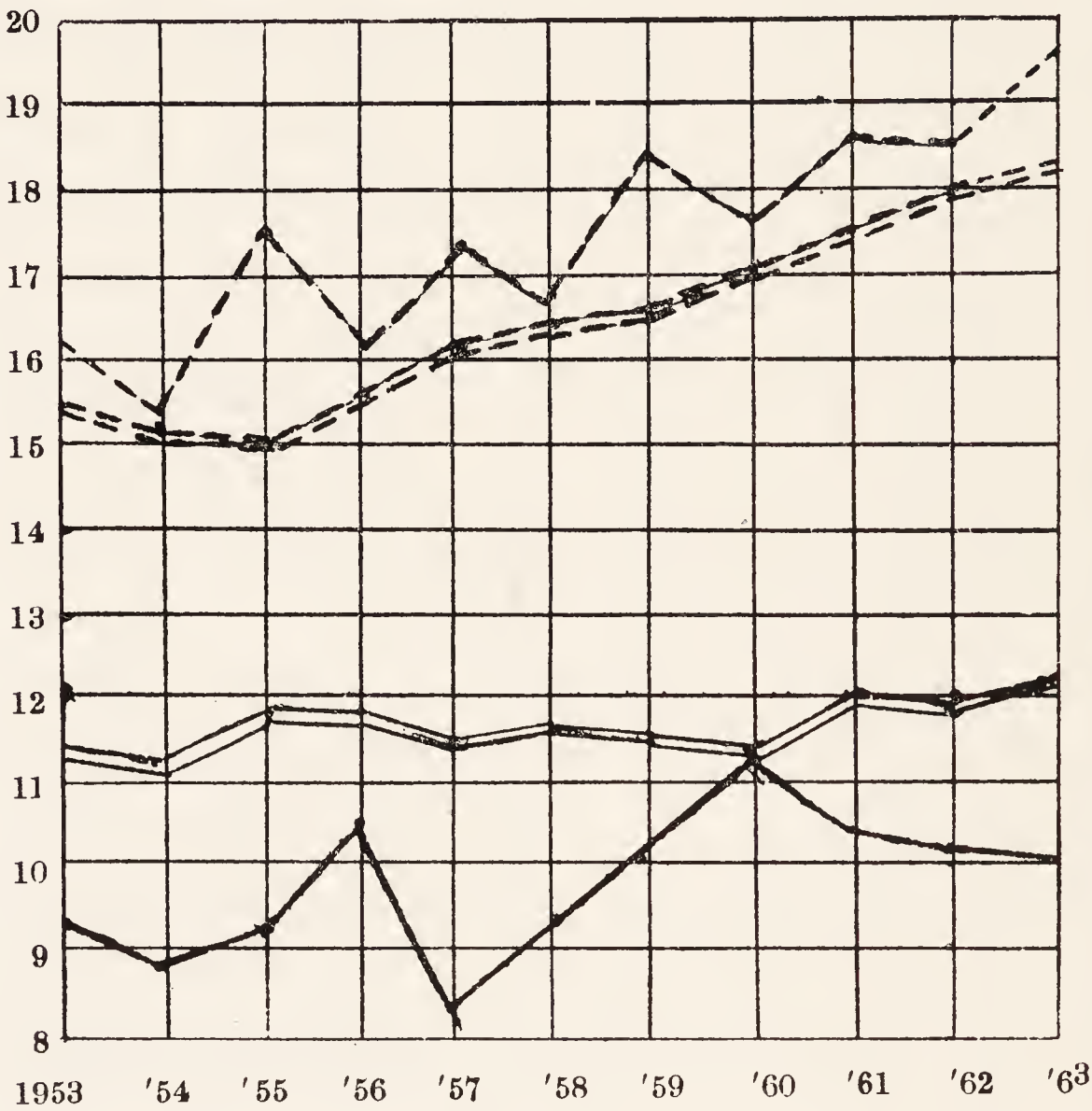
Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	3	—
	F	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	M	1	—
	F	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	8	—
	F	7	—
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	M	21	—
	F	6	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	1	—
	F	12	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	3	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	30	—
	F	20	—
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	1	—
	F	2	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	M	24	—
	F	48	—
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	55	—
	F	49	—
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	3	—
	F	8	—
20. Other heart disease	M	27	—
	F	37	—
21. Other circulatory disease	M	15	—
	F	10	—
22. Influenza	M	4	—
	F	2	—
23. Pneumonia	M	19	—
	F	12	—
24. Bronchitis	M	22	—
	F	8	—
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	M	2	—
	F	2	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	4	—
	F	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	M	1	—
	F	1	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	2	—
	F	4	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	3	—
31. Congenital malformations	M	2	—
	F	4	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	M	17	6
	F	15	5
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	6	—
	F	2	—
34. All other accidents	M	—	—
	F	4	—
35. Suicide	M	5	—
	F	4	—
Total all causes	M	276	6
	F	260	7

4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years.								
	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65	75 and over
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	10	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	5	10
—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	4	9
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	14
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	8	32
—	—	—	—	—	2	3	15	15	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	15	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	30
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	12
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9
1	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	2	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5
—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
4	1	3	5	2	5	20	55	67	108
—	1	2	—	2	2	16	37	56	137

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

				Guildford R.D.*	England and Wales.
Births	— — — — —	= = = = =
Deaths	—————	=====

*=Figures after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.



SECTION 2

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Laboratory examinations are carried out in the main at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory, although some are done at the Group Hospital Laboratory at King George V. Hospital for Chest Diseases. The Guildford Laboratory sends copies of reports on all specimens examined for infectious organisms to the Public Health Department as well as to the private doctor or hospital concerned.

Examinations carried out at the Guildford Laboratory during the year were:—

Milk samples	...	...	...	...	107
Ice Cream samples	...	...	...	...	43
Water samples (for bacterial count)	...				192
Scarlet Fever and Hæmolytic Streptococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	15
Examination of fæces	...	...	...	...	241

Water Analysis. The Counties Public Health Laboratories, Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1, continue to undertake chemical examination of our water samples, also bacteriological where a full examination is required: 22 samples were sent there during 1963. Samples for bacterial count only are sent to the Guildford Public Health Laboratory, as noted above.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the district are as follows:

General:

St. Luke's, Guildford, 379 beds (including 54 maternity). Royal Surrey County, Guildford, 240 beds (including 15 private beds and 8 amenity beds). Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, 38 chronic sick beds. Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 40 chronic sick beds.

Infectious Disease:

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, 23 beds. Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 24 beds.

Chest Hospitals:

Milford Chest Hospital, 312 beds. King George V. Hospital for Chest Diseases, 197 staffed, 33 unstaffed.

There are now **Day Hospitals for Old People** at St. Luke's, Guildford, and Ottershaw Hospital. These function from Mondays to Fridays.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The whole of the Guildford Rural District is covered by the St. John Ambulance Service, which carries out the work on behalf of the County Council.

The whole of this District is dealt with by the Guildford Division at the **Guildford Ambulance Station, Woodbridge Road** (Guildford 66334). There are sub-stations at Ash Vale, Farnham and Godalming, but all requests for assistance must be made to the Guildford headquarters. There are, in all, 15 ambulances and 9 sitting-case cars available in the Division.

Cases from **Send** are sometimes dealt with by the **Woking Ambulance Station** (Ottershaw 543).

INFECTIOUS DISEASE cases are now dealt with in the same way as other cases, the necessary precautions being observed and the vehicle used being cleansed and disinfected after use.

In addition to the above, the **Aldershot Borough Council's Ambulance Service** (Aldershot 22244) is utilised at times for cases in that part of the Rural District adjacent to Aldershot.

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

The Area Transport Officer of the Hospital Car Service has given me the following information, which is an estimate since no separate records are kept for local authority districts: 3,757 patients from the Guildford Rural District were carried during 1963, involving a mileage of 54,480.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 10 Midwives practising in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are resident in the following parishes:—

Albury	...	...	...	—	Horsley, East	...	...	—
Artington	...	...	...	—	Horsley, West	...	...	I
Ash	...	...	...	2	Normandy	...	...	—
Clandon, East	...	...	—		Ockham	...	...	—
Clandon, West	...	...	I		Pirbright	...	...	—
Compton	...	...	...	—	Puttenham	...	...	—
Effingham	...	...	...	—	Seale	...	...	I
Ripley	...	...	...	—	Shere	...	...	I
St. Martha	...	...	...	—	Tongham	...	...	I
Send	...	...	...	2	Wisley	...	...	—
Shackleford	...	...	...	—	Worplesdon	...	...	—
Shalford	...	...	...	I				

District Nurses.—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Council through the Divisional Medical Officers.

Health Visitors.—County Health Visitors visit homes under the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. There are 11 H.V.s distributed in the following districts: (a) Peaslake and Farley Green; (b) Ash Vale and part of Ash; (c) Ash Wyke, part of Ash, Normandy; (d) Shalford, Shere, Chilworth, Albury; (e) Worplesdon, Compton, Puttenham, Shackleford, Artington, Wood Street; (f) Ash Green, Tongham, Seale; (g) Send, Ripley, Wisley, Ockham, East and West Clandon; (h) Pirbright; (i) East and West Horsley, Effingham; (j) Pirbright; (k) Holmbury St. Mary, Abinger Hammer.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Centres within the District are set out in the table below:

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Ash	Health Centre, Shawfield Road, Ash	Every Thursday
Ash Vale ...	Gospel Hall, Ash Vale	2nd, 4th & 5th Mondays
Ash Wyke ...	The Village Hall, Normandy... ..	1st and 3rd Mondays
Chilworth ...	Village Hall, Chilworth	1st and 3rd Fridays
Compton ...	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Effingham ...	Women's Institute, Effingham	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Effingham Junction	Memorial Hall, Effingham Jnct.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
Horsley, West	Village Hall, West Horsley	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Holmbury St. Mary	Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary	2nd and 4th Fridays
Peaslake ...	Old Schoolroom, Peaslake	2nd and 4th Mondays
Pirbright ...	Red Cross Hut	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Ripley	British Legion Hall	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Send	Red Cross Hut, Sandy Lane	1st and 3rd Mondays (5th H.V. only)
Shere	Memorial Hall, Shere	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Shalford ...	Queen's Hall, Station Road, Shalford	Every Wednesday
Tongham ...	Village Institute	2nd and 4th Fridays
Wood Street ...	Church Hall, Wood Street	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Worplesdon ...	Memorial Hall, Perry Hill	2nd and 4th Wednesdays

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Clinics serving the District are held as follows:—

- Ash Health Centre 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, p.m.
- Farnham ("Brightwells") Every Wednesday, p.m. Alternate Mondays, p.m.
- *Woking Maternity Home, Heathside Road, Woking } Friday, a.m.
 } Wednesday, p.m.
- St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford } Monday to Friday, 1.30 p.m.
 } Booking Clinic, Monday and Friday, 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.
- Post Natal Clinic Tuesday, 11 a.m.
- First Examination Clinic ... Tuesday afternoon.
- * Administered by Woking U.D.C.

Orthopædic Tréatment.—In-patient treatment is given at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and at the Rowley Bristow Hospital at Pyrford.

Orthopædic Clinics for out-patient treatment are available at the Royal Surrey County Hospital on Tuesdays at 1.45 p.m. and Fridays at 9 a.m., and at the Rowley Bristow Hospital on Monday and Wednesday mornings, by appointment only.

CHEST CLINICS.

Clinic.	Address.	Day and Time for Attendance.
Farnham	Northfield Hospital, Aldershot	Wednesdays, 9.20 a.m. to 4.15 p.m. 1st Friday at 10.20 a.m. 2nd and 4th Fridays at 2.30 p.m. Last Saturday, 9.30 a.m.
	Bronchitic Clinic ...	Last Friday 2.30 p.m.; First Saturday 9.30 a.m.
	Farnham Hospital (out patients) ...	Alternate Mondays at 1.45 p.m.
Guildford	Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford ...	Mondays, 1 to 4 p.m. Wednesdays, 1 to 4 p.m. Thursdays, 9.30 to 12 noon. Fridays, 9 to 11.30 a.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly as follows:

Mondays (Females)	3-7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females)	9.30-11 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males)	5-7 p.m.
Fridays (Males)	5-7 p.m.

Family Planning.—The Family Planning Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, is held every Monday and Friday evening at 5.30 p.m., and is administered by a Voluntary Committee. Appointments are required.

Chiropody Service.—There is a Chiropody Service for Expectant Mothers, Handicapped Persons and Old People. The first two classes are dealt with by direct arrangement with private chiropodists, the third through voluntary organisations, such as the Red Cross and W.V.S.

The Clinics mentioned above are all administered by and under the control of the Surrey County Council, except where otherwise stated.

Accidents in the Home.—The following information, received from the County Ambulance Service, shows the number and types

of home accident cases taken to hospital from this District during 1963:

Burns and scalds	—
Burns and scalds—children	7
Falls	12
Falls—elderly persons	9
Overdose or poisoning	8
Other—adults	7
Other—children	10
<hr/>	
Total	53
<hr/>	

HOME HELP SERVICE.

In the major part of the Guildford Rural District this County Council service is administered through their South Western Division. Most of the Home Helps, of whom there are about 85, reside in the towns, i.e., Farnham, Guildford, Godalming and Haslemere, and because of the shortage in the rural areas, they have to serve the latter as well. This unfortunately results in considerable loss of time in travelling.

In addition, about 12 **Neighbourly Helps** are usually available. These are mostly in the rural areas where they are especially valuable since the patients frequently live in isolated areas.

A number of Home Helps—there are four of these at present—have received training as **Special Home Helps**. Their particular responsibility is to help with problem families and very difficult cases. They usually remain with the family most days of the week, and part of their job is to try to train the mother.

“Dirty Money” is payable where conditions in the home are particularly bad. It sometimes happens that an old and isolated cottage without modern amenities, occupied by an elderly person, becomes very insanitary, as the occupant has refused all offers of help and is determined to remain independent. Much tact is required in dealing with such cases.

There has been no case in this District during the year where the Home Help Service has been unable to meet our requests for help.

CARE OF THE AGED, AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

No action was necessary under Section 47, although it was considered in one case. Fortunately it is usually possible, eventually, to convince necessitous cases of the need for admission to an Old Persons’ Home or Hospital, so that they go voluntarily.

New cases of aged persons in need are constantly brought to our notice, and we have at present 22 under review.

In most cases they are referred to appropriate authorities or bodies for assistance, such as Home Help Service, British Red Cross, W.V.S., Welfare Officer, etc., whilst it is sometimes possible to solve their problems by rehousing. The Health Visitors keep in touch with elderly persons in their areas.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD: SEC. 50, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Three cases were dealt with under this Section during 1963.

MORTUARIES.

By arrangement with the Hospital Groups concerned, bodies from most parts of this District are sent to the mortuaries at Milford Chest Hospital and Farnham Hospital. A per capita charge is made. Recently, however, increasing use has been made of the mortuary at Leatherhead, and by the beginning of 1964 agreement had been reached between this Council and the Leatherhead U.D.C. for such bodies to be paid for also on a per capita basis.

In addition, bodies are occasionally sent to the police mortuary at Woking or to Epsom Hospital.

The number of bodies admitted to mortuaries from this District during 1963 was:—

Milford	...	...	...	10	Woking	...	...	...	3
Farnham	...	...	...	15	Epsom	...	...	...	1
Leatherhead	...	...	...	13					

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY.

This extremely useful society continues its good work, much of which is due to the enthusiasm of its Hon. Secretary, Mr. Farnfield, 19, Dorrit Crescent, Rydes Hill, Guildford. It does much to help sufferers from this disease, also encouraging mutual help and the exchange of advice on daily problems special to this disease.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

Smoking and lung cancer. The Mobile Unit of the Central Council for Health Education visited the South-western Division of Surrey from February 18th to 22nd. The Guildford Rural District Council contributed towards the cost of the mobile van for one day. Schools and Youth Clubs were included in the programme. Special arrangements were made with Youth Clubs from scattered villages in the Guildford Rural District to be transported to the centres chosen in Guildford and Godalming, so that everyone had an opportunity of attending. These visits were a great success.

I visited Cranleigh County Secondary School (in the Hambleton Rural District) and the Haslemere Youth Club to give an introductory talk to visits by the Mobile Unit.

Later in the year posters and leaflets provided by the Ministry of Health were distributed to General Practitioners, who displayed these in surgeries and waiting rooms.

Food Hygiene. During the summer, when there is a seasonal increase in Salmonella infections, the necessity for the hygienic handling of food was again emphasised. Posters and leaflets dealing with the causes of Food Poisoning, and the means of combating it, were distributed freely. Women's Institutes, Parish Councils and General Practitioners co-operated in the campaign.

Immunisation Campaign. A campaign to remind parents of the need for immunisation against infectious diseases was held in the autumn, as part of a wider campaign covering London and the Home Counties.

POISONS.

A **Poisons Information Service** has been instituted at Guy's Hospital, London, to advise on cases of poisoning. It is hoped to extend the service throughout the country as opportunity occurs.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Red Cross is active throughout the Rural District. Amongst its many activities are Medical Loans Depots, Old People's Clubs, Escort Duty, Clinics, Foot Clinics, Transport of the disabled for special purposes, Welfare visits and Fund raising.

Among the more active parishes are Ash, East and West Horsley, Pirbright, Ripley, Send and Worplesdon.

The requirement that Home Nursing cadets must do 48 hours' work in hospital or under the District Nurse results in a good deal of the time being spent helping the elderly and chronic sick, to the mutual benefit of patient and helper.

W.V.S.

This service, whose activities touch upon practically every aspect of home need, continues under the supervision of the Centre Organiser, Mrs. Sanger.

Amongst the essential work done is the visiting of the elderly and the lonely, the families of men who are away in the armed forces or in prison, the organisation and staffing of Welfare Centres and foot clinics for the elderly (both in conjunction with the County Council), and the running of the Hospital Car Service.

SPASTICS CENTRE.

The nearest centre for spastic children is at White Lodge, Guildford Road, Chertsey, and is run under the auspices of the National Spastics Society.

TILLINGBOURNE VALLEY MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.

The villages of Abinger Hammer, Albury, Chilworth, Gomshall, Holmbury St. Mary, Peaslake, Shalford and Shere continue to benefit from the services of this valuable voluntary mobile unit, which serves also several villages in the adjoining Hambledon Rural District. The year 1963 was a record one for the unit, 344 cases being treated, involving 1,944 treatments (compared with 1,257 in 1962). It was fortunately possible to obtain the services of an assistant physiotherapist during the summer period when pressure of work was at its maximum.

The Rural District Council, conscious of the great benefits from the unit enjoyed by many elderly persons in the Rural District, was anxious to give a grant towards the cost of a second permanent physiotherapist and van, but unfortunately the Minister of Health refused permission.

The Service fills a gap in the National Health Service, which does not provide physiotherapy in their homes for those house-bound people unable to visit hospital for treatment, so that such persons unable to afford the fees of a private physiotherapist would have no physiotherapy treatment at all were it not for the Mobile Van.

SECTION 3

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES.

The District is within the area of supply of five major water undertakings. In addition there are three larger private undertakings and a number of private wells. Samples for analysis are taken from the water in circulation and copies of our analyses are passed to the undertakings concerned.

The following table shows the results of water samples taken during the year:

Supply	Sample		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	Bact.	Chem.	Bact.	Chem.	Bact.	Chem.
Albury Estate Private Supply	3	—	3	—	—	—
Albury Park Private Supply	54	2	25	1	29	1
East Surrey Water Co. ...	12	2	12	2	—	—
Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board:						
Guildford Supply	13	2	13	2	—	—
Shere Supply	5	1	5	1	—	—
Hurtford Supply	2	2	2	2	—	—
Godalming Supply	10	1	10	1	—	—
Loseley Estate Private Supply	14	2	14	2	—	—
Eastbury Manor Private Supply	25	2	16	2	9	—
Mid Wessex Water Co. ...	15	3	15	3	—	—
Wanborough Manor Private Supply	8	1	5	1	3	—
Woking Water Co.	13	4	13	4	—	—
Wey Valley Water Co. ...	5	1	5	1	—	—
Totals	179	23	138	22	41	1
Other Water Samples:						
Swimming pools, etc....	3	—	3	—	—	—
Private Wells	9	—	6	—	3*	—
Grand Totals	191	23	147	22	44	1

* These 3 samples related to premises at East Flexford (see notes below).

Plumbo Solvency.

No water supply is subject to plumbo-solvent action.

Fluoride Content of Water Supplies.

A table is appended, as required by the Ministry of Health, showing the fluoride content of the water supplied by the various undertakings, and indicates the parishes supplied.

Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board. In April the Board carried out a programme of mains flushing in Peaslake, Holmbury, Sutton Place, Abinger and Wotton, in an effort to remove long-standing deposits which have caused discoloration of the water in the past.

Woking Water Company. In March a smell of creosote was detected in the water at Jacob's Well and Stringers Common, Worplesdon. The water in that area was being brought from the Guildford Water Board's pumping station at Guildford. Some years ago an escape of phenol from the gasworks affected the source, and as a result, after periods of heavy rain following long dry spells, some of the occluded phenol becomes washed into the water strata. The Water Board has now put the source out of service and the mains were flushed.

Wey Valley Water Company. It is hoped to reduce the rather high iron content of the new source at **Britty Hill** by aerating it in a mixing chamber, after which it will enter a new 250,000 gallon reservoir. Water undertakings now work to a limit of not more than 0.3 p.p.m. iron, although much lower figures are aimed at. Provision has been made for an iron filtration plant to be installed if necessary.

Private Supplies.

A series of unsatisfactory samples during the late summer necessitated close investigation of a private water undertaking. Investigations showed that the contamination arose in the filter bed, the water being pure as it came from the bore. Much work was done in cleansing the filter media and clearing the surrounding ground, which improved the quality somewhat. The Counties Public Health Laboratories advised that the filter bed should be covered over to prevent contamination by birds and animals.

Consumers were instructed to boil water before drinking. Although only about 30 residents, occupying the mansion and 4 adjoining cottages, use this supply, there is a public restaurant used by large numbers of visitors to the mansion during the summer, there being often 500 at week-ends and 30 to 40 daily during the week. The Estate has been most concerned to ensure that the water is pure.

WATER SUPPLIES—BY PARISHES.

Parish	No. of Occupied Dwelling-houses 1/4/63	Esti- mated Popula- tion 1/4/63	Public Mains Supply				Occupied Dwelling-Houses on Private Supplies				No Water Supply
			Direct to Dwelling-house		Communal Standpipe	Well or Borehole	Spring	Rain- water			
			No. of Dwell- ings	Popula- tion					No. of Dwell- ings	Popula- tion	
Albury	409	1,374	382	1283	—	—	25	1	—	1	
Artington	148	497	134	450	—	—	14	—	—	—	
Ash	3,316	11,142	3,308	11,115	—	—	8	—	—	—	
Clandon East	103	346	103	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clandon West	362	1,216	362	1,216	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Compton	326	1,095	299	1,005	—	—	27	—	—	—	
Effingham	824	2,769	822	2,762	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Horsley East	1,278	4,294	1,273	4,277	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Horsley West	936	3,145	925	3,108	—	—	9	—	2	—	
Normandy	901	3,027	896	3,010	—	—	5	—	—	—	
Ockham	168	564	168	564	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pirbright	541	1,818	540	1,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puttenham	197	662	196	659	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Ripley	642	2,157	641	2,154	—	—	1	—	—	1	
St. Martha	228	766	224	752	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Seale	325	1,092	323	1,082	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Tongham	439	1,475	439	1,475	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Send	1,166	3,918	1,165	3,915	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shackleford	241	810	236	793	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Shalford	1,239	4,163	1,239	4,163	—	—	5	—	—	—	
Shere	1,313	4,412	1,305	4,385	2	3	6	—	—	—	
Wanborough	102	343	102	343	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wisley	43	144	43	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Worplesdon	2,040	6,854	2,037	6,854	—	—	1	—	—	2	
Totals ...	17,287	58,083	17,162	57,670	2	3	105	6	8	4	

Wanborough Estate Private Supply.

All the properties, except two, previously supplied from these springs have now been connected to the Wey Valley Water Company's main extension completed in 1963. These two properties, which are remote from the main, could be connected if a joint service pipe was laid.

East Flexford area.

The extension of the public main to the East Flexford area of Wanborough was completed during 1963. The nine properties connected had previously been supplied by two wells in private ownership.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

I am indebted to the Council's Surveyor for the following notes on the progress of main drainage schemes.

WORKS IN HAND.

Ash Vale Main Drainage—Phases I., II., III. and IVA.—Work on all Phases has been completed. A total of 15.2 miles of sewer has been laid. A total of 2,520 properties are connected to these sewers, and 124 existing properties remain to be connected.

Effingham Main Drainage. A further 34 properties were connected to the sewer making a total of 488 since the sewer was laid in 1957.

Normandy, Worplesdon and Pirbright Main Drainage—Phase I. (southern half of Worplesdon Parish).—On the eight miles of sewer serving the above area 1,284 properties have been connected to the sewers which is 93.80 per cent. of the total properties old and new, in the drainage area.

Peasmarsh Main Drainage. Work has been completed during the year upon the laying of 1.5 miles of spun iron sewer to provide facilities for 136 properties. To date, 21 have been connected to the sewer.

Tillingbourne Valley Main Drainage—Phases III., IV. and V.—To date 477 properties have been connected to the 8.9 miles of sewer of this scheme.

Tillingbourne Valley Main Drainage—Phase VIA (Holmbury St. Mary). Work has been completed during the year upon the laying of 7 miles of sewer serving 305 properties. 159 properties have now been connected to the sewer.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Ash Vale Main Drainage—Ash Vale Works Extension.—Work is proceeding upon the extension of the above works at a cost of £143,239.

Normandy, Worplesdon and Pirbright Main Drainage—Phase II. (Normandy).—Work is in hand upon the laying of 8.5 miles of spun iron sewer serving 552 properties. To date 2.6 miles have been laid.

FLUORIDE CONTENT OF WATER SUPPLIES—GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Water Undertaking	Sources of Supply.	Parishes Supplied in Guildford R.D.	Fluoride Content.	Other Districts Supplied.
(1) Mid-Wessex Company.	Tongham and Ash, and many others in Hampshire, Surrey and Berkshire.	Ash. Normandy.	Chalk Sources 0.12 p.p.m. Greensand 0.25 p.p.m. Water supplied is a blend of chalk and greensand.	Berkshire: Bradfield Rural, Wokingham Rural, Easthampstead Rural. Hampshire: Basingstoke Rural, Hartley Wintney Rural, Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural, Fleet Urban, Farnborough Urban, Aldershot Borough. Surrey: Frimley and Camberley Urban.
(2) Wey Valley Company.	Elstead, Tilford and Farnham in Surrey, Oakham-ger in Hampshire.	Puttenham. Seale.	All sources less than 0.1 p.p.m.	Surrey: Hambledon R.D., Haslemere U.D., Farnham U.D. Hampshire: Alton Rural, Petersfield Rural. Sussex: Midhurst Rural.
(3) Guildford, Godalming & District Water Board	Guildford, Godalming, Witley, Hambledon, Albury, Shere, Chilworth, Haslemere.	Albury. St. Martha. Shere. Artington. Shackleford. Compton. Shalford.	Chalk and Green-sand sources vary between 0.1 and 0.2 p.p.m.	Hambledon Rural District. Haslemere Urban District. Guildford Borough. Godalming Borough.
(4) East Surrey Water Com-pany.	Various sources in East Surrey (supply for Effingham comes from chalk at Leatherhead).	Effingham only.	Chalk and Green-sand sources vary between 0.1 and 0.15 p.p.m.	Reigate Borough, Caterham and Warlingham Urban, Banstead Urban, Godstone Rural, Dorking and Horley Rural, Leatherhead Urban, Epsom Urban (part), Esher Urban, Coulsdon and Purley Urban.
(5) Woking Water Company.	Chertsey. W. Clandon. Worplesdon W. Horsley. Wisley Send Ripley. Ockham E. Clandon W. Clandon E. Horsley W. Horsley	Pirbright. } Mostly direct from Chertsey. } Mixture from Clandon & Chertsey Pump. Stns. } Direct from Horsley Pumping Station. }	Chertsey source less than 0.1 p.p.m. Horsley and Clandon 0.10 p.p.m.	Woking Urban, Chertsey Urban, Bagshot Rural (part).

Water Supplies in Surrey generally are remarkably deficient in fluoride.

WORKS IN PREPARATION.

Normandy, Worplesdon and Pirbright Main Drainage—Phase III. (Pirbright and Worplesdon).—Scheme for laying 9 miles of spun iron sewer serving 632 properties is advanced and permission to obtain tenders in respect of 3 miles of sewer has been granted by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Normandy, Worplesdon and Pirbright Main Drainage—Phase IIW—Extension of Hockford Sewage Disposal Works.—An extension to the existing works estimated to cost £240,000 is in hand and will be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for permission to obtain tenders during the coming year.

1.9 miles of sewer have been laid during the year by private estate developers of housing estates. 93.00 per cent. of all new properties erected have been connected to the main sewer.

As a result of laying sewers 209 existing and 377 new properties have been provided with main drainage facilities during the year.

MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEMES: PRIORITIES.

A detailed report was presented to the Council indicating the necessity for new schemes for sewage disposal in those parts of the district not yet served by main drainage, together with recommendations for priority. The Survey covered the following villages:

- (1) Ash Green.
- (2) Puttenham.
- (3) East Clandon.
- (4) Artington.
- (5) West Horsley.
- (6) Shackleford.
- (7) The Sands and Seale.
- (8) West Heath, Pirbright.

It was agreed that Ash Green, Puttenham, East Clandon and Artington should be granted priority, the remaining areas to be reconsidered when the time is opportune.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

Cesspools are emptied at three-monthly intervals free of charge on request. Where more than one dwelling drains to a single cesspool more frequent emptying can be carried out. In special circumstances a two-monthly service can be given at discretion.

Cesspool contents are discharged into main sewers where possible. The number of loads disposed of on land has been further reduced from 2,755 in 1962 to 2,114 in 1963.

Night Soil Collection. This service provides for a twice weekly collection of night soil from premises having pail closets to

which there is reasonable access for the Council's vehicle. The number of premises on the collection rotas continues to show a steady annual reduction. Although main drainage schemes at Holmbury St. Mary and Peasmarsh were completed during the year, the full effects will not be evident until later in 1964. The number of pail emptyings during 1963 was 72,280.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

Weekly collection of house refuse was extended during 1963 from the Parishes of Ash and the Tongham ward of Seale Parish, to the East and West Horsley and Shalford Parishes of the Rural District. All other Parishes remained on a fortnightly service. The weekly service will be extended over the whole of the Rural District as conditions permit.

Despite the prolonged spell of cold weather with snow and frost during the first quarter of the year, there was no serious omission in this service. The increase in population and the number of new houses constructed increased the volume of work.

Disposal of refuse continued to be by controlled tipping on the three existing tips at Send Hill, Send; Stonebridge, Shalford; and the Parish land at Ash.

A survey of the north-western part of the District has been made to find a suitable tipping site to replace the Parish land at Ash which will need to be replaced in a few years time.

The new Stonebridge Depot buildings commenced operating in June. The excellent conditions are much appreciated by the employees.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No major pollution of rivers or streams was noted during the year.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER PESTS.

The following disinfestations were carried out:

Flies	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bed bugs	...	...	...	...	...	—
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other pests	...	...	...	...	...	3
Visits to refuse tips for insect control purposes	...	...	...	...	...	88

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no such premises in the Guildford Rural District.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.

A large research institute in the District has been authorised by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to use radioactive material and dispose of radioactive waste. Strict control and stringent precautions are taken as laid down by the licence.

Although sewage effluent from this establishment eventually reaches the river Wey, no health hazard or danger is involved.

COMPLAINTS.

Lilac Farm, Effingham. Public Health Act, 1963 (Offensive Trades).—The proposed draft Byelaws for the Control of Offensive Trades in the Parish of Effingham have not yet been confirmed by the Ministry, due to objection to their adoption being made by interested parties.

Further allegations of smell and flies were received. Frequent inspections were made and advice given.

This fat factory is operated by two companies, one operating by day and the other by night.

Basingstoke Canal. Further complaints were received in 1963 about nuisance from mosquito and fly breeding. A local Residents' Association continues to press this matter. There is in fact no public health nuisance.

Arising out of previous complaints negotiations are already in progress between Surrey County Council and Surrey local authorities for the canal to be surveyed throughout its entire length in Surrey by a civil engineer. The report on the survey is not yet available.

Pirbright Research Institute. A complaint was received of smell of mice from breeding units at this Institute. Investigation showed that there was a slight smell noticeable when the wind was in the south. This could not be considered a public health nuisance. The Institute agreed to explore the question of deodorisation.

SWIMMING POOLS.

The only public swimming pool in the area is at Shere. This has continuous circulation and chlorination. It is run by the Parish Council, and is well maintained and supervised.

In addition, there are a number of pools at both maintained and private schools throughout the District, and at least two run by private youth organisations for their own members.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following table shows the numbers and type of visits carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year, together with the number of Notices served.

Public Health Matters:

Drainage and overflowing cesspools	...	886
Water supplies	... ..	159
Stables and piggeries	... ..	53
Offensive accumulations	... ..	60
Rats and mice	... ..	11
Insect pests	... ..	61
Ponds, pools, ditches and watercourses		66
Swimming pools	... ..	10

Knackers' yards	...	...	...	2	
Filthy or verminous premises	...	...	...	10	
Infectious disease inquiries, etc.	...	...	...	203	
Food poisoning investigations	...	...	...	1	
Refuse collection	...	...	...	96	
Refuse disposal	...	...	...	264	
Night soil collection service	...	...	...	30	
Public conveniences	...	...	...	1	
Miscellaneous visits re nuisances, etc.	...	...	...	184	
				—	2,097
Factories, etc.:					
Mechanical power	...	...	...	45	
Non-mechanical power	...	...	...	3	
Outworkers	...	...	...	1	
Workplaces	...	...	...	14	
				—	63
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	203
Housing Acts:					
General	...	...	...	259	
Overcrowding	...	...	...	4	
Discretionary Grants	...	...	...	128	
Standard Grants	...	...	...	32	
Advisory visits re grant aid	...	...	...	470	
Rural Housing Survey	...	...	...	10	
Houses in multiple occupation	...	...	...	54	
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	130	
				—	1,087
Housing applications:					
Inspections	...	...	...	64	
Food and Drugs Act, etc.:					
Grocers	...	...	...	201	
Food factories	...	...	...	1	
Fishmongers and poulterers	...	...	...	19	
Greengrocers	...	...	...	35	
Butchers	...	...	...	46	
Bakeries	...	...	...	25	
Confectioners	...	...	...	44	
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	1	
Hotels and restaurants	...	...	...	39	
Cafes	...	...	...	81	
Canteens	...	...	...	93	
Food stalls and street vendors	...	...	...	20	
Licensed premises	...	...	...	83	
Registered food premises	...	...	...	3	
Residential schools	...	...	...	11	
Poultry farms	...	...	...	1	
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	46	
				—	749
Inspection of foodstuffs	...	...	...		60

Milk and Dairies Regulations:

Dairies and distributors (other than for samples)	...	...	...	...	30
Caravans and Movable Dwellings	...	...			1,442
Sampling:					
Water	...	...	...	...	150
Milk	...	...	...	...	107
Ice cream	...	...	...	...	43
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	228
					—
					528
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	1
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	...	...	...	...	118
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	46
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	3
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	23
					—
					6,514

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary Notices (i.e., letters):

Domestic premises	...	...	...	64
Licensed premises	...	...	...	5
Canteens/cafes/food premises	...	...	...	14
Food shops	...	...	...	20
Clubs/parish halls/public halls	...	...	...	1
Poultry/piggeries	...	...	...	5
Agricultural holdings	...	...	...	1
Factories	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2
				—
				119
Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	...	120
Statutory Notices served by the Council	...	...	...	6
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are no slaughterhouses licensed in the area.

RODENT CONTROL

Complaints received rose by 30 per cent. on last year's figure of 529 to 686 and this resulted in a fall in the number of routine inspections carried out by the Assistant Rodent Officer. The number of infestations found rose by just over 12 per cent. to 865 and the number of mouse infestations found again fell by approximately 5 per cent. to 41.

The average number of infestations located by the end of the first quarter over the previous three years totals 290, but owing to the very exceptional winter conditions which prevailed during this period of 1963 operations were greatly hampered and the figure was reduced to 176. Nevertheless it will be seen that by the end of the year a total of 865 infestations were recorded, which figure is above the average of the previous three years.

	1963			Totals			
	Agri- cul- tural Pre- mises	Do- mestic and other Pre- mises	Total	1962	1961	1960	1959
No. of complaints by occupiers of land of rat or mouse infesta- tion	8	678	686	529	775	501	432
Premises inspected	62	1,360	1,424	1,710	1,310	2,070	1,028
Total visits paid for rodent con- trol purposes ...	64	2,573	2,637	2,737	2,505	2,991	2,093
Infestations found:							
Rat—Major ...	3	40	43	25	28	19	23
Rat—Minor ...	23	758	781	703	837	671	583
Mice	—	41	41	43	71	90	83
	26	839	865	771	936	780	689

During the year test-baiting of sewer manholes in Ash Vale was carried out. No takes were recorded when the test-baits were inspected.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

	Number on Register	Number of		
		In- spections	Written Notices	Cases Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	12	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	150	45	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises)	94	14	—	—
Totals	256	62	4	—

* Electrical Stations (Sections 103(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	1	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	2	—	2	—

SECTION 4

HOUSING

Applications for rehousing are often supported by medical certificates where housing accommodation is detrimental to health or if overcrowding, ill-health or medical conditions exist. The M.O.H. can award medical points to ensure that the correct degree of priority is given. During 1962, 74 such cases were specially investigated.

There were 1,008 applicants on the Council's housing list at the end of the year.

Homes for Handicapped Persons. The County Council agreed that where necessary they could contribute towards the cost of adapting houses to suit handicapped persons, but expressed the hope that Housing Authorities would arrange to carry out the necessary work without seeking reimbursement. This Council always gives sympathetic consideration to special needs of such tenants or members of their families.

HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The following table shows the Council's Housing Programme as at 31st December, 1963 (information supplied by Council's Engineer and Surveyor):

Parish	No. of Dwellings Ultimately to be erected	Total Immediate Programme	No. of Dwellings in course of erection	No. of Dwellings Completed
Artington	4	—	—	—
Albury	63	18	36	9
Ash and Normandy...	467	20	15	432
Clandon (W)	99	—	—	99
Compton	93	4	4	85
Effingham	58	18	—	40
Horsley (E)	74	—	—	74
Horsley (W)	168	—	—	168
Pirbright	28	—	—	28
Puttenham	8	—	—	8
Ripley	123	—	—	123
Seale and Tongham ...	197	—	—	197
Send	118	4	8	106
Shackleford	50	—	—	28
Shalford	191	7	—	184
Shere	95	—	—	95
Worplesdon	218	56	—	162
Totals ...	2,054	127	63	1,833

During 1963, 9 dwellings were completed.

UNFIT HOUSES—FIVE-YEAR SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME—POSITION AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

Number of houses in five-year programme commenced
September, 1955 130

Action Completed:

Demolished	...	...	...	...	92
Closed	...	...	...	...	7
*Made fit	...	...	...	...	16
Undertakings not to use for human habitation	...	...	...	...	3
Excluded from Clearance Order by Minister	...	...	...	...	1
					— 119

*After conversion, etc., these 16 dwellings provided 11 units of accommodation.

Action proceeding:

Demolition Orders:

Order made—rehousing awaited	...	1
Orders made—demolition awaited	...	2
Order made—further action deferred...	...	1
Orders made—houses being reconditioned	... ..	2

Clearance Orders:

Orders operative—rehousing awaited...	1
Orders operative—demolition awaited	2

Inspected and reported:

Council deferred action	1
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Inspected:

Action held in abeyance—Voluntary																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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— 130

UNFIT HOUSES AND HOUSING IMPROVEMENT BY MEANS OF GRANT AID.

ACTION TAKEN:

(a) Houses not in Clearance Areas:

Repairs:

Houses where repairs carried out—formal and informal action	24
---	--------	----

Demolition:

Houses demolished (includes 4 houses closed in previous years)	... ..	12
Houses subject to current demolition action...		4

Closure:

Houses closed	...	...	...	...	7
Houses subject to current closing action	...				2

Houses made fit:

Houses reconditioned	11
Houses where work in progress (all were previously subject to closing or demolition action, and the 14 houses, after conversion, etc., provide 8 units of accommodation)	...				3

(b) Houses in Clearance Areas:

Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	14
Houses included in Clearance Order confirmed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	2

NOTE—Families rehoused as a result of the year's work 17

CIRCULAR No. 40/62—APPROACHES TO OWNERS.

In this circular the Minister of Housing and Local Government asked local authorities to make a positive approach to owners to encourage them to improve their houses with the financial aid available by way of grant.

One hundred and ten dwellings, with an estimated useful life of at least 15 years, were chosen, mostly in areas where main drainage is available.

All but twelve of these houses were let to tenants.

The response of the owners is summarised below:—

Nature of Reply	No. of Houses Involved		
	Houses let	Owner/ Occupiers	Total
Application for Grant made and approved	6	3	9
Owner interested and discussions proceeding	17	—	17
Owner interested in selling property to Council	5	—	5
*Owner not having necessary capital	10	2	12
*Owner indicating tenant not wishing to have improvements carried out	17	—	17
Owner not interested at present	17	2	19
No reply	26	5	31
Totals	98	12	110

N.B.—In all but one of the 29 cases marked * the advanced age of owner and/or tenant was mentioned as a contributory factor to the owner's decision.

RENT ACT, 1957.

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	2	3	4	5	9
No. of decisions not to issue Certificates	—	—	—	—	—
No. of decisions to issue Certificates:					
(i) in respect of some but not all defects	3*	2*	2	4	5
(ii) in respect of all defects ...	—	—	2	1	4
No. of undertakings to carry out works given by Landlords ...	3	2	3	3	3
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	—	—	2	1	6
Applications by Landlords for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair...	—	2	5	1	1
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled ...	—	2	5	1	1

* One application under consideration at 1.1.64.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

Three cases of houses in multiple occupation were dealt with as follows:—

House at Ash—occupied by six families and first brought to the Council's notice in 1962. The owner had agreed to convert the house into four self-contained flats with Discretionary Grant aid, but these proposals did not materialise. However, the owner obtained possession of the whole of the house during the year whereupon he carried out certain works of repair, decoration and improvement and relet parts of the house as self-contained units.

House at Jacob's Well, Worplesdon—occupied by twelve adult male Pakistanis being in excess of the statutory permitted number of eight. Other irregularities included the use of a garage as a kitchen. By taking action the number of occupants was reduced to seven. It is possible that the house will shortly be sold, and so be vacated by the Pakistanis.

House at Seale—occupied by the owner, four other families and two single persons. Inspection revealed unsatisfactory cleanliness of certain parts, disrepair, lack of adequate facilities (bathrooms, W.C.'s, food preparation and storage) and inadequate means of escape in case of fire.

Strong representations were made to the owner, and it was suggested he should convert the house into proper self-contained flats, for which Discretionary Grant would be available. However, very little was done by the owner towards improving conditions by the end of the year and more positive action will be required to remedy the poor standard of living in the house.

CARAVANS AND MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

Further progress was made in 1963 in bringing caravan sites up to the conditions required by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Many caravans are occupied by single people, or by married couples without children. Setting these against those caravans occupied by families with children, the average number of persons per caravan on licensed sites is approximately 2.5. This compares with the average of 3.5 persons per house for dwelling-houses in the Rural District.

Pound Hill Temporary Caravan Site. This site, established to receive 27 caravans from two unsatisfactory and overcrowded private sites, continued on a "run-down" basis. Eight caravans still remain.

Two caravans evicted from a private site nearby were taken on to the Pound Hill site. They had been parked on Littlefield Common without water supply or sanitary facilities.

Fairoaks Caravan Site. This site, which contained 22 caravans, was brought by the Council during the year. The site licence had not been complied with, and conditions were very inadequate. A Warden has been appointed, fire-fighting equipment and fire extinguishers provided, footpaths have been laid and surface drainage has been improved.

Bogs and Quadrant. The health problems caused by families camping on prohibited land at the Bogs and Quadrant, without water supply, sanitation or decent facilities, have been of great concern to the Council, and decisions to solve this are being taken.

Water supply at Caravan Sites.

In general, the Council, when licensing sites, require the provision of an individual standpipe to every caravan, but this is met in many cases by provision by licensees of a single double-headed standpipe, i.e., two taps, so that every residential caravan has a separate water tap. Only at a few sites, where conditions have not yet been fully complied with or, because of planning considerations, licence conditions have been amended, is there a lower standard than this. In addition, in some cases water is piped into the caravan by the occupier of the caravan.

At holiday sites standpipes are generally within 60 feet of caravans, and at all individual caravans a separate water supply has to be provided within 60 feet of the caravan, except where a caravan is in the exempted classes when they may rely on water from an adjoining dwelling.

Caravan Sites at 31.12.63.

						Residential	Holiday
(a) Licensed							
Complying with conditions of Licences						60	14
Not complying						13	Nil
Total						73	14... 87
(b) Exempt from Licensing							
Use within curtilage of dwelling house						18	2
Exempted organisations						4	1
Others						6	1
Total						28	4... 32
(c) Unlicensed						22	2... 24
TOTAL SITES						123	20... 143

Of the twenty-four unlicensed sites referred to above, ten were in the Bogs and Quadrant areas at Ash, seven were subject to undetermined applications and legal proceedings had been taken, or were pending, in respect of the remainder.

Area	Parish	Residential		Recreational		Total	
		No. of Sites	No. of Caravans	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans	No. of Sites	No. of Caravans
North-East	East Clandon...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	West Clandon...	3	8	—	—	3	8
	Effingham ...	8	9	—	—	8	9
	East Horsley ...	3	3	2	5	5	8
	West Horsley...	4	4	2	50	6	54
	Ockham ...	2	6	—	—	2	6
	Ripley ...	5	49	1	1	6	50
	Send ...	10	48	1	1	11	49
	Wisley ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals ...	35	127	6	57	41	184
South-East	Albury ...	2	32	8	154	10	186
	St. Martha ...	1	1	—	—	1	1
	Shalford ...	3	30	1	3	4	33
	Shere ...	6	15	4	7	10	22
	Totals ...	12	78	13	164	25	242
	Artington ...	1	1	—	—	1	1
	Compton ...	1	2	—	—	1	2
	Puttenham ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Seale ...	3	3	—	—	3	3
	Shackleford ...	2	2	—	—	2	2
North-West	Wanborough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals ...	7	8	—	—	7	8
	Ash ...	31	248	—	—	31	248
	Normandy ...	12	98	—	—	12	98
	Pirbright ...	9	33	1	1	10	34
	Worplesdon ...	17	72	—	—	17	72
	Totals ...	69	451	1	1	70	452
	Grand Totals, 1963 ...	123	664	20	222	143	886
	Comp. Figure, Dec. 1962	114	640	17	224	131	864

SECTION 5

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLIES.

All milk in distribution is sampled regularly, as follows: all samples are subjected to the Methylene Blue Test, pasteurised milk to the Phosphatase Test, and any samples of pasteurised milk failing this test, together with raw Tuberculin Tested milks, are examined biologically for tuberculosis.

The table on page 41 is a summary of the results of the samples taken during the year, and a table showing comparison with previous years is on page 42.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959.

Registered dairy premises	...	...	8
Registered distributors	...	...	34

ICE CREAM.

No ice cream is manufactured in this District. Firms with nation-wide distribution supply the major portion, mainly in pre-packed form. 154 premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream.

The following table shows the number of samples taken during the year and their provisional gradings:

No. of Samples taken	Provisional Gradings			
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
43	39	3	1	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955: FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

749 inspections were made during the year under these Regulations.

The following table shows the food premises within the District, by groups:

Grocers (including those combined with other trades)	...	...	...	129
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, Butchers	...	...	...	51
Bakers, Confectioners, Sweetshops	...	...	...	48
Restaurants, Hotels, Public-houses, Clubs, Village Halls, etc.	...	...	...	164
Nursing Homes, Institutions, School Meals, Works Canteens	...	...	...	80
Mobile Canteens, Mobile Shops	...	...	...	11
Food Factories	...	...	...	3

MILK SAMPLING, 1963

	Total	Methylene Blue		Biological		Phosphatase		Turbidity	
		Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed
Tuberculin Tested farm bottled	21	17	4	16	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	38	38	—	—	—	38	—	—	—
Pasteurised	82	82	—	—	—	82	—	—	—
Sterilised	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Totals	164	137	4	16	—	120	—	23	—

SHORT PARTICULARS OF MILK SAMPLING FOR THE YEARS 1955 TO 1963 ANALYSIS RESULTS

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test		T B.		Cattle Slaugh- tered
		Satisfac- tory	Failed	Satisfac- tory	Failed	Satisfactory	Failed	Posi- tive	Nega- tive	
1955	Designated 190 Undesignated 12	136	6	141	1	11	—	—	41	—
1956	Designated 145 Undesignated 27	107	—	111	6	9	—	—	38	—
1957	Designated 133 Undesignated 21	102	—	107	1	10	—	—	36	—
1958	Designated 163 Undesignated 1	100	—	107	1	11	—	—	43	—
1959	Designated 141	105	2	119	3	10	—	—	18	—
1960	Designated 134	106	—	88	2	11	—	—	16	—
1961	Designated 103	84	—	94	1	5	—	—	1	—
1962	Designated 201	144	—	168	11	22	—	—	30	—
1963	Designated 164	120	—	137	4	23	—	—	16	—

MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

No licensed slaughterhouses are in operation in the District and no case of the slaughter of an animal for human consumption was reported during the year.

The following quantities of foodstuff were inspected and certified as unfit for human consumption:

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Fresh meat ...	2	2	24	14
Tinned Meat ...	2	3	7	1
Tinned foods				
(Fruit, vegetables) etc.		3	17	2
Frozen foods (various)		450 packets		

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The following contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, came to our notice and were dealt with as noted.

- (a) Alleged foreign matter in cheese roll (compressed piece of edible fat in dough).
- (b) Mould on inside of meat pie. Taken up with retailer and manufacturer. Warning letter sent to both parties concerned.
- (c) Wire staple in tea bag. Taken up with manufacturers. Staples used to seal individual tea bags.
- (d) Alleged foreign matter in loaf of bread. Analyst reported matter consisted of stale dough contaminated with mineral oil which had gained access to fresh dough. Referred to Chief Health Inspector of area concerned. Warning letter sent to manufacturers.
- (e) Milk cap alleged to have been found in one-third pint bottle of milk. Taken up with dairy concerned.
- (f) Alleged bad fish served in restaurant. Investigation made of premises, deliveries and method of storage of food.
- (g) Flies stated to have been found in a bag of flour. Taken up with manufacturers and also investigated by the Chief Health Inspector of area in which factory situated.
- (h) Fragment of glass stated to have been found in loaf of bread. Damaged glass jam dish found at complainant's premises.
- (i) Piece of string in loaf of bread. Identified as piece of flour sack and taken up with bakers and complaint investigated by Chief Health Inspector in whose area the bakery was situated.
- (j) Mouldy condition of a cornish pasty. Legal proceedings taken against retailer. Fine of £15 and 10 guineas costs imposed by Magistrates.
- (k) Piece of metal in tin of luncheon meat. Legal proceedings instituted but later withdrawn on advice that these could not be prosecuted outside United Kingdom.

- (l) Specks in packet of demerara sugar. Analyst reported these as fragments of sugar cane. No action taken.
- (m) Dirty condition of bottle of orange drink. Taken up with manufacturers and referred to Chief Health Inspector in whose area the factory is situated.

SAMPLING UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following details of the number of samples analysed, and action taken thereon in respect of this District, during 1963.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
FOOD:						
Biscuits	1	—	1			
Confectionery, sugar	—	1	1			
Cream	2	—	2			
Cream, double ...	—	1	1			
Ice Cream	1	—	1			
Mayonnaise	1	—	1			
Milk	108	6	114	3	—	3
Milk powder ...	—	1	1			
Orange juice, concentrated ...	—	1	1			
Potato Crisps ...	1	—	1			
Soft Drinks ...	—	1	1			
Vegetables, fresh—						
various	—	6	6			
Whisky	1	—	1			
DRUGS:						
Catarrh and Cough pastilles	—	3	3			
Codeine Linctus ...	—	1	1			
Cod Liver Oil ...	—	1	1			
Cold and Influenza mixture	—	1	1			
Indigestion tablets	—	1	1			
Iron and Vitamin C. tablets	—	1	1			
Rose Hip syrup ...	—	2	2	—	2	2
Vitamin tablets ...	—	1	1			
Totals	115	28	143	3	2	5

SECTION 6

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES CASES NOTIFIED, 1963.

Disease	1962	1963	Increase+ Decrease—
Scarlet Fever	23	11	— 12
Whooping Cough	—	17	+ 17
Erysipelas	—	3	+ 3
Dysentery	7	38	+ 31
Salmonella typhi-murium	2	—	— 2
Salmonella other infections ...	5	4	— 1
Measles	205	257	+ 52
Paralytic poliomyelitis	1	—	— 1
Pneumonia	18	6	— 12
Malaria (contracted abroad) ...	1	—	— 1
Typhoid Fever	—	1	+ 1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	+ 1
Undulant Fever	—	1	+ 1
Totals	262	339	+ 77

SMALLPOX

One suspected smallpox contact returned from Singapore to Pirbright Camp in April. As he was a service man he was referred to the military authorities for vaccination and surveillance.

Smallpox Vaccination. Early in 1963 the Ministry advised that infant vaccination should preferably be done during the second year of life instead of before 6 months of age as hitherto. Immunisation schedules were amended.

SCARLET FEVER AND HAEMOLYTIC STREPOCOCCAL INFECTION.

A number of Haemolytic Streptococcal, Group “A” throats occurred among children at Peaslake School in June. No rashes were reported.

DIPHThERIA.

One suspected case of diphtheria occurred at Chilworth in March. The causal organism was never identified. The patient was treated in hospital.

INFLUENZA AND WINTER VOMITING DISEASE.

During February, the Employment Exchange stated that claims for sickness were 250 per cent. above normal. A high

incidence of influenza accounted for this, together with the dislocation caused by the unusually severe arctic weather which continued for the first three months of the year. The Influenza was of a mild type. At the same time isolated incidents of winter vomiting disease occurred. Doctors were asked to contact this department concerning the making of special investigations for epidemic vomiting, where they encountered several cases in one family.

Fortunately, the Asian Flu prevalent in the U.S.A. at this time did not come to Britain.

HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAL MENINGITIS.

A baby aged 4 months, in a Children's Nursery, developed meningitis and died after a few days in St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Onset was sudden, with rapid deterioration.

WHOOPING COUGH AND EATON AGENT.

From September onwards 18 cases of Whooping Cough, revealed by official notifications or school returns, were reported. Most of these were mild clinically, but it is interesting that the major proportion had a typical whoop. It was impossible to trace pertussis immunisation histories for most of them.

During the same period special research into Eaton Agent infection was proceeding, and it was thought that probably many cases diagnosed as mild whooping cough were in fact due to Eaton Agent infection.

An outbreak at Peaslake which started in May was undoubtedly due to Eaton Agent. Doctors were asked to contact the Public Health Laboratory if they had any such cases, so that investigations could proceed.

POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases of poliomyelitis occurred during 1963.

One suspected case was admitted to Isolation Hospital in December, but within 48 hours was diagnosed as Influenza.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

In March it was agreed with the Ministry that in the event of a single case of paralytic poliomyelitis occurring, children in the same school or living in the same neighbourhood should be offered one dose of Trivalent vaccine. In some circumstances the vaccine might also be offered to adults. This modification is in addition to the routine Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme.

PALSY OF PHRENIC NERVE FOLLOWING COLD VIRUS INFECTION.

In March a local doctor reported some interesting cases of this.

SHINGLES/CHICKEN POX.

Double infection by these two diseases occurred in three patients in August.

UNDULANT FEVER.

This case was in a woman who had come to this country from Singapore nearly two years previously. The milk supply used by the patient here was above suspicion and close enquiry into the patient's history revealed that a close friend in Singapore who had used the same milk supply there had suffered from this disease about the time that our patient came to England. It seems almost certain that the sufferer became infected in Singapore, and demonstrates how long a period of subclinical infection can elapse before the appearance of symptoms in this disease.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever. Two contacts of a case of Typhoid Fever aboard the S.S. "Flandre" returned to Puttenham at the end of June. They were visited, warned, and specimens taken—these were negative.

In the Guildford Rural District two persons were reported to have returned to this country from Zermatt in March when cases of Typhoid Fever were occurring there. These two ladies run a fashionable restaurant. They were carefully investigated. Bacteriological examinations were negative.

In connection with these cases ex Zermatt, due to the danger of unknown carriers arising in this country, we wrote to all food establishments and water undertakings asking that any person on their staff who had been in Zermatt during the previous 8 weeks should contact this department. It was arising out of this that we found the contacts mentioned above.

At the beginning of May information was received from the Ministry re **Paratyphoid "B", Type Taunton**, which was found in three outbreaks in (a) Sutton and Cheam, (b) Cambridge and Huntingdon. (c) York area. Most cases had been traced to Chinese bulk egg. Details of cargoes affected were contained in the Ministry's letter and a thorough check made here through bakeries, etc., on any consignment of this bulk egg: none was on sale in this area.

A case of **non-specific Salmonella** was originally thought to be **Typhoid Fever**. The patient had been unwell for fourteen days with high temperature and enteritis. Two members of the household were employed as food handlers in adjoining Districts and they were taken off work until found clear of infection. In Isolation Hospital the patient proved to be suffering from a dual condition—a non-specific Salmonella infection complicated by a non-infectious chest condition.

Sonne dysentery and **Salmonella infections** occur frequently and would appear to be endemic. I am grateful to Dr. Cook of the Public Health Laboratory for his assistance in typing these strains and doing sensitivity tests.

Sonne Dysentery occurred in a household where the head of the family worked as a cow-hand on a dairy farm. He was taken off all duties connected with milk production for five weeks, i.e., until three negative specimens were obtained from all the family (father, mother and one baby).

Sonne Dysentery also occurred in a family where the mother worked in a school canteen in Aldershot. She was kept off work from 21st November, 1963, until 28th January, 1964, until bacteriologically clear.

Eleven families in this area were affected in February with Sonne Dysentery. These were associated with an epidemic in a school in Guildford Borough attended by many children from this area. Ensuring that these children could safely return to school was a tedious business.

One case of Sonne Dysentery was reported in a laboratory assistant. He was considered to be laboratory infected. The rest of his family were clear.

Dysentery (not specified) was notified in a woman working in a residential nursery in an adjoining district. Information was passed to Medical Officer of Health there, who allowed her to continue working although under supervision.

Salmonella Medeagris. One case of this rather unusual strain occurred. The patient was the licensee of a public house. He was admitted to Isolation Hospital. The infection was slow to clear, but he was allowed to return home while still positive with precautions being observed. He became clear bacteriologically within six weeks. He developed enteritis symptoms again a few weeks later, but this was considered to be due to excessive alcohol. Bacteriological specimens remained negative.

E. Coli Infection. A double E. Coli .026 and E. Coli .0119 infection occurred in a baby living in a caravan. The child was very ill, with dehydration at first, and was removed to Isolation Hospital. Three and a half months elapsed before the case cleared up.

Suspected Food Poisoning. Sixty persons who had partaken of a meal at a factory canteen were affected with diarrhoea and/or vomiting. Close investigation was made but the results were inconclusive: some people had had the suspected meal and not suffered, while a few sufferers had not had the meal. A few minor points requiring attention at the canteen were pointed out and advice given.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1963, AGE INCIDENCE.
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years								Admitted to Hospital					Cambridge Hospital	Western Hospital	Total Deaths	Total
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 & over	Ottershaw Hospital	Northfield Hospital, Aldershot	Green Lane Hospital	St. Luke's Hospital			
Measles ...	257	1	116	120	11	6	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	5
Scarlet Fever ...	11	—	2	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	38	1	7	9	4	2	5	3	3	3	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	6
Pneumonia ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmonella ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough	17	1	6	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undulant Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	339	4	131	140	20	9	13	6	4	4	8	5	4	6	1	1	1	18

SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1963.

School	Scarlet Fever	Chickenpox	Measles	German Measles	Impetigo	Mumps	Dysentery	Glandular Fever	Whooping Cough	Scabies	Totals
Albury C. of E.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ash Common C. of E.	—	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Ash Vale County Primary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ash Walsh C. of E., Heathcote	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Ash Wyke County Primary ...	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	20
Chilworth C. of E.	2	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	10
Clandon, East, C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clandon, West, C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compton C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Effingham County Primary ...	—	6	13	1	—	—	—	—	11	—	31
Effingham County Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holmbury St. Mary C. of E. ...	—	—	5	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	11
Horsley, East, C. of E. ...	—	17	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	22
Horsley, West, C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manfield County Primary	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	6
Ockham C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaslake C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perry Hill County Primary ...	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	8
Pirbright County Primary ...	—	—	16	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	28
Puttenham C. of E.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Raleigh County Primary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ripley C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Seale C. of E.	—	11	4	14	—	2	—	—	—	—	31
Send C. of E. Primary	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Send St. Bede's Secondary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shackleford C. of E.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shalford County Primary Infts.	1	21	11	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	37
Shalford County Junior Mixed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shere C. of E.	—	—	13	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	15
Tongham C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tillingbourne Cnty. Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Street County Primary	—	4	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	22
Yeomans Bridge C. Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	69	140	27	1	28	4	1	20	3	297

CANCER.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

SITE	10-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1963	1962
Alimentary Canal	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	11	11	22	25
Breast	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	1	1	12	13	11
Lung	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	2	6	2	10	-	-	-	21	6	27	26
Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	4	2
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	6	5	7	7	4	6	2	25	20	45	46
1963	-	1	1	-	2	4	13	11	15	17	21	11	9	6	61	50	111	-
1962	1	-	4	1	1	1	11	7	23	9	16	17	6	14	62	49	-	111

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE LAST 16 YEARS

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1948	35 (11)	37 (4)	72 (15)	1.77
1949	37 (8)	46 (3)	83 (11)	1.90
1950	37 (13)	30 (2)	67 (15)	1.58
1951	36 (9)	40 (3)	76 (12)	1.64
1952	41 (11)	31 (-)	72 (11)	1.54
1953	40 (10)	34 (-)	74 (10)	1.55
1954	39 (13)	34 (1)	73 (14)	1.55
1955	40 (10)	31 (3)	71 (13)	1.50
1956	60 (18)	42 (3)	102 (21)	2.07
1957	37 (9)	33 (4)	70 (13)	1.40
1958	41 (19)	43 (3)	84 (22)	1.64
1959	55 (23)	56 (8)	111 (31)	2.11
1960	55 (20)	47 (2)	102 (22)	1.91
1961	59 (21)	52 (2)	111 (23)	2.01
1962	62 (25)	49 (1)	111 (26)	2.00
1963	61 (21)	50 (6)	111 (27)	1.94

Figures in brackets () are of lung cancer, included in the total.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis was reported in a man and his daughter aged 25. This was considered to have been contracted from the wife who had recently died from the disease. In this instance home conditions were satisfactory.

Special enquiries were made at a public house where a woman suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis was employed part-time as a cleaner. She had no contact with food or the family of the licensee and left this job after a short time.

Special attention is given to the housing conditions of patients suffering from tuberculosis and special reports are made thereon where housing is unsatisfactory.

One family where the wife suffered from tuberculosis was offered a house although they had only moved into the district 6 months before.

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the district, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population, during the past 10 years.

Year	Cases Trans. In	New Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths from T.B.	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1954	23	26	0.55	2	0.05
1955	29	26	0.55	5	0.10
1956	22	24	0.49	5	0.10
1957	27	21	0.39	2	0.04
1958	20	16	0.37	—	0.00
1959	27	16	0.36	5	0.09
1960	35	14	0.26	1	0.02
1961	25	17	0.30	3	0.05
1962	23	19	0.37	4	0.07
1963	24	6	0.12	3	0.05

The following table shows the number and types of cases on the Register at December 31st for the last 12 years:

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1952	144	102	48	65	359
1953	144	101	50	62	357
1954	148	106	49	60	363
1955	157	109	44	61	371
1956	166	109	48	60	383
1957	172	122	45	56	395
1958	175	125	40	55	395
1959	175	125	38	51	389
1960	177	128	38	48	391
1961	180	129	37	51	397
1962	165	117	19	26	327
1963	157	116	19	23	315

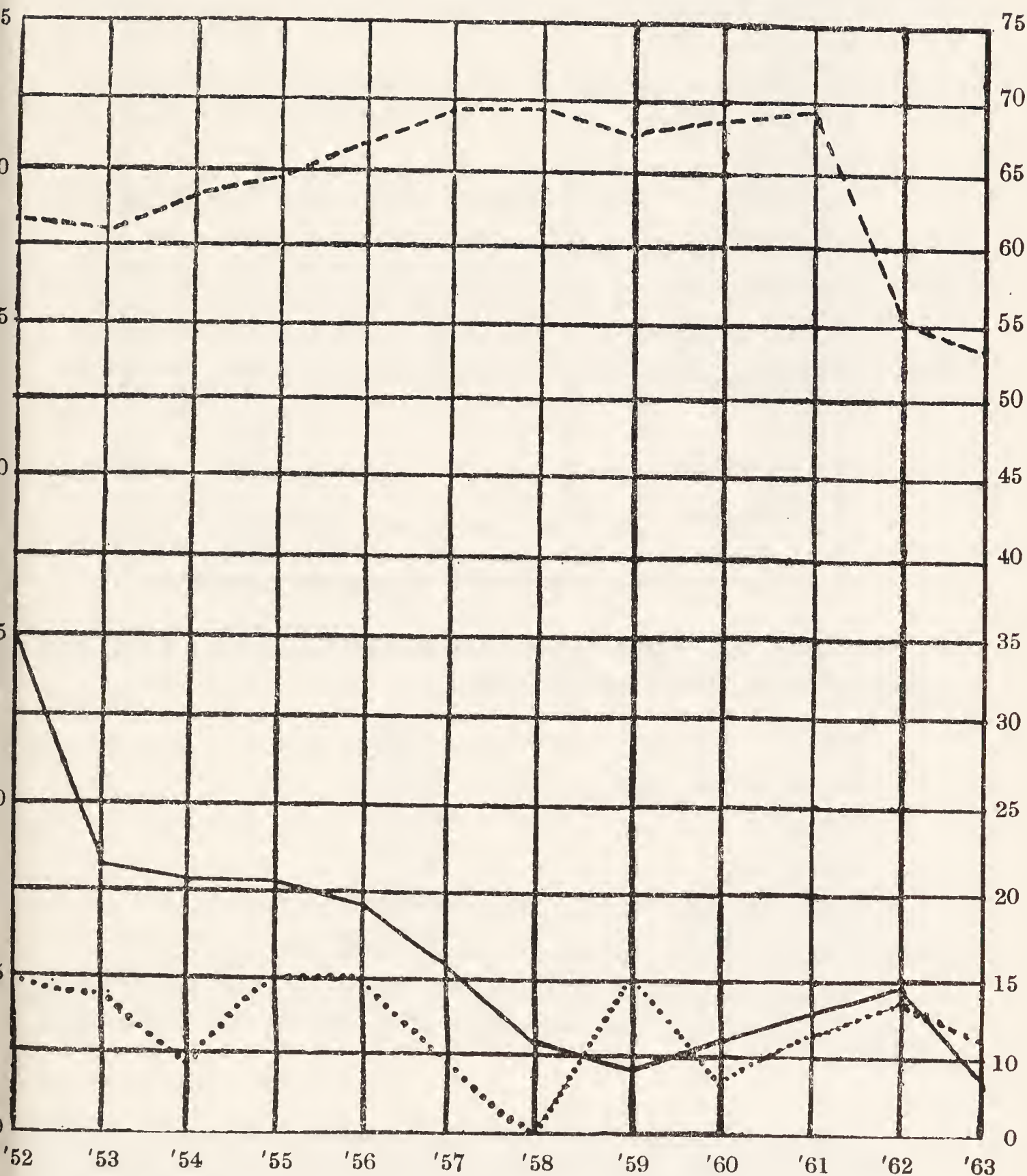
NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1963.

Age Periods	New Cases *				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	3	1	—	—	1(1)	—	—	—
45—55	3	1	—	—	1(2)	—	—	—
55—65	3	—	—	—	2	(1)	(1)	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	1(—)	(1)	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	14	10	—	—	3(5)	(2)	(1)	—

* 6 of the cases were primary notifications and 18 were cases transferred into the district from elsewhere. The deaths shown are the Registrar General's figures. The figures in brackets are the number of deaths of patients on the tuberculosis register.

GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (0 to 75) ...
 Deaths from Tuberculosis (0 to 35) ...
 (excluding deaths of tuberculous patients
 from other diseases)
 Numbers on Register of notified cases (75 to
 425) ...



TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN PARISHES as at 31/12/63.

PARISH	MALE		FEMALE	
	Pulmon'y	Non-pulmon'y	Pulmon'y	Non-pulmon'y
Albury	2	—	2	—
Ash	34	2	33	3
Artington ...	—	—	1	—
Clandon East...	—	—	—	1
Clandon West	1	1	3	—
Compton ...	4	—	5	2
Effingham ...	7	2	4	2
Horsley East...	7	—	11	—
Horsley West...	9	1	3	2
Ockham	1	—	3	—
Pirbright... ..	2	—	4	—
Puttenham ...	2	—	1	1
Normandy ...	7	—	2	—
Ripley	6	1	5	1
St. Martha ...	3	—	1	—
Seale				
and Tongham	14	1	2	—
Send	9	2	8	1
Shackleford ...	2	3	1	2
Shalford	10	—	3	2
Shere	9	5	7	4
Wanborough...	1	—	1	—
Wisley	2	—	—	—
Worplesdon ...	25	1	16	2
Totals ...	157	19	116	23

During 1963 there were 6 new cases (Primary). They were distributed in the following areas:—

Albury	—	Ockham	—
Ash and Ash Vale ...	5	Ripley	—
Compton	—	Seale	—
Effingham	—	Shalford	1
East Horsley	—	Shere	—
West Horsley	—	Worplesdon	—

The table on page 54 shows the new cases and deaths in age periods; pulmonary and non-pulmonary figures are given separately.

X-Ray Services. The Mass Radiography (100 m.m.) Mobile Unit pays regular visits to the undermentioned centres which are accessible to residents in various parts of the Guildford Rural District:—

Aldershot: Every Monday, 11.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.

Great Bookham: 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in month, 2.45 to 3.30 p.m.

Cobham: 1st and 3rd Mondays, 9.30 to 10 a.m.

Dorking: Every Wednesday, 4.30 to 5.30 p.m.

Godalming: Every Wednesday, 10.30 to 11.15 a.m.

This is primarily to assist general practitioners to obtain a rapid diagnosis, but it is open to any members of the public who care to attend.

The Unit paid special visits to **Ash** and **Compton**, a total of 360 persons being examined.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Care Committee held one meeting during the year, the Chairman, in consultation with the Hon. Secretary, having powers to deal with day-to-day cases submitted by the Care Almoner. The number of cases considered was 13. Assistance was given in the following forms (some patients receiving help under more than one heading):—

Fares	...	...	...	...	2
Heating	...	...	...	...	8
Clothing	...	...	...	...	1
Milk	...	...	...	...	2
Pocket Money	...	...	...	...	2
T.V. Licence	...	...	...	...	1

Twenty-one cases received £1 Xmas Grant from the Committee.

The total expenditure involved in these grants was £116 9 11d.

The Christmas Seals Sale raised £60 14 11d. In addition a donation of £1 was received.

